THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KENTUCKY ELECTION. LODISTILLE, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.
In 52 Consties Morehead, Know-Nothing, for Governor gains over 5,600 u; on Scott's majority. Six Know Nothing Congressmen and two Anti-Know-Nothings are elected. The two others are doubtful. Both branches of the Legislature will be American.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. RALEIGH, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855. Mr. Clingman (Dem.) has 1,000 majority for Congress in the Villth District.

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855. True bills having been found against Passmore Wilhamso, and six colored men for assault and battery on Cor. Wheeler in carrying off his slaves, their cases were called to-day in the Criminal Court for trial, but were finally postponed till the 97th inst.

MASS STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, August 9, 1855. The Mass State Convention of those opposed to Mr. Chase for Governor met in our City Hall to-day. Irad Kelly of Cleveland was chosen Chairman, and then, after appointing a Committee on permanent officers, the Corvention adjourned until 2] P. M. The number in attendance from other parts of the

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Anti-Chase and Anti-Medill Convention met again this afternoon, and about one hundred and fifty

State is very small, being sees than one hundred.

were present. were present.

Mr. Davenport of Belmont was elected permanent President, with twenty-one Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Two of the Vice Presidents only were present and they took their seats on the stand. A Committee to draw up resolutions was then appointed.

The Hon. Wm. Stanberry of Lacking addressed the Convention in a Pro-Slavery speech. He said the Bouthern people wheel slaves only in name—Massachusetts was the real owners who reaped the fruits of their below in explanes for granite and ice.

The Committee appointed then reported a series of columns, one of which recommended ex-Gevernor

Allen Trimble for Governor.

Mr. J. R. Stanberry of Licking then addressed the Convention in favor of the American party and of the manination of Governor Trimble.

He was followed by Mesers. Norton of Cincianati, Geiger of Columbus and Norton of Knox.

Allen Trimble was then nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

NEW-OBLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855. The San Antonio Ledger gives an account of the organization of a military force in Texas to aid the Mexican revolutionists. The first part of the expedition arrived at Leone River on the 15th of July, and additional men were hourly arriving. Great numbers were expected to cross over on the 24th. Capt Heary, Commander of the Texan Volunteers, issued addresse to the people of Texas and Mexico. To the former he says it is their intention to aid in the cetablishment of a more Republican Government, and finally bring it under the protection of the American Eagle. Gon Houston has written a letter publicly indors-

ing the Know-Nothings.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Wastington, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.
Senatora Mason and Douglas were at the President's direct party this afternoon.
Nothing has been heard from Mr. Dawaon respecting his acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas.
Joseph A. Abbott has been appointed Postmaster at Binghamton, New-York.

JUDGE DEAN ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

POTORKETSIE, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.
In the case of John Johnson, charged with violating
the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and applying for a writ
of habeas corpus, Judge Dean has given the following

decision:
That the right to a trial by a Common Law Jury of That the right to a trial by a Common Law Jury of twelve men in cases of missemennor is secured by the Constitution, and cannot be taken away by the Legislature. That the law in reference to an examination, applicable to other cases of misdemennor is alike applicable to other cases of misdemennor is alike applicable to other cases for reling intoxicating liquors, contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law. Foat the person charged with an officese for selling intoxicating liquors centrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory Law has the right to give bail to appear and answer at the next Crimical Court having cognizance of the effexee, and in which he may be indictable the same as in other misdemeanors triable by a Court of Special Sessions.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS CONVENTION.

After the permanent officers had taken their seats in Committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions.
This motion was carried, but some disaffection afterward being expressed in regard to it, it was withdrawn.
Mr. French then read his resolutions, which are sucthe Convertion last night, Mr. P.

Mr. French then read his resolutions, which are substantially as follows:

Besolved. That all liquor dealers, importers, and jobbars, grocery keepers, saloon and batel keepers, hop growers, bottlers, cleier manufacturers, and all others in any way contexted with crimered in the liquor business, ob hereby priving themselves upon their fives, property, and secret hereby to take whatever measures they may deem expection to rid throuselves of the obnoxious and correless in his way, which was imposed open them by the less Legiscature rand, but they needs themselves to support up man for any other and but they needs themselves to support up man for any other and but they needs themselves to support upon and be any office whatever, who shall not well cheerfully give their voice to any man of whatever, who shall not well cheerfully give their voice to any man of whatever party and hourselves to require yound steel and indicated by the foliquor Dealers' Society shall be friend in every feature and Judicial District in the Same—and that as consultation known at the Society—and that the Committee for Kir the interests of the Society shall be friend in every feature on the Society—and that the Committee for every for the correspondence of the Society and all other bosiness which may form the following of une prisons be a political to look stir the interests of the Society and all other bosiness which may form more to time come before hem—that they that be superved to act as a vines cial Committee to results at the fines, data, &c., received into the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Messes Freach and Bancor of New York, Myers of Riegs Co., Simmons of Remseller Co., Truit of Montropers of the Society of Co., and Booth of Oneida Co., Vedder of Committee to co, and Booth of Oneida Co., Vedder of Committee Co., and Booth of Oneida Co., were appointed a State Central Committee.

The Convention then adjourned at 2 o'clock sine die

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N. B. A fire occurred this morning between Brussels and Waterloo sis, in this city. Fourseen boxses and bacas and three horses were burned.

A rich occurred that right at Howe's Circus between a mob, the pelice and the Circus mon. No fives were lest, but several persons were severely handled.

The match between the New-York Cricket Club and the Albany and Uties Clubs will not one played, the Albany and Uties Clubs declaring to recode from the terms proposed by them on which the match should be played.

Cartell, Very Ford, of the United States Army, died at

Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last, and 32 years.
Channery Jackson, in the employ of the Poisdam
and Waterown Railway, josterday was knocked off a
train at Sanford's Corners, when passing under a
bridge, and killed.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS. The total New Onemans, Monday, Aug. 9, 1855.
The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was three bundred, of which two handre and twenty-two were from yellow fever.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. Nonrots, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.
The yellow fever has appeared in several different parts of this city. At Postsmouth there is no abute ment of the disease.

THE RUMORED EDITORIAL CHANGES. The RUMORING EDITION AD CHARGES.

BUFFALO, Thereday, Aug. 9, 1855.

The Democracy news, sper is not to be discontinued. It takes no notice whatever of the statement that thurlow Weed is to rothe from The Albina Evening Journal and Wilkeson to take his place.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. Balvinone, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.
We have no mail this morning south of Charleston,
A heavy rain has prevailed here all night, and still
outlings.

UNDERGROUSD RAILBOAD—Five fugitives from Old Virginia arrived at the house of the station-keeper in this city at about 19 o'clock last night. They are resolute fellows, and came through "on time." The stock in this read is rising. [Syracuse Chrom., 7th.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855.

The Know-Nothing State Council at Springfield yesterday was a failure, though it adjourned in apparent barmony, and has put forth a custingly contrived platform, which is meant to rest on the backs of two horses-the Natice American and Anti-Slavery nags. As those suimass have within a few weeks shown a strong desire to go in opposite directions, it is just possible that Sam will be thrown or tern asunder if he insists upon einging to both sides of his

platform. The full State Council consists of 1,200 members, representing upward of 400 lodges. At the Council which nominated Gardner last year there were more than 1,000 delegates present. At Springfield yesterday there were less than 200 delegates, representing only about 120 lodges. Great efforts had been made to secure a full attendance, and we have seldom had a period of nore general interest in public affairs than the present. The most experienced and sagacious of our politicians who were present at the Council assure me that they felt they were attending the obsequies of a dead horse. The fact is, that outside of Boston the people are for fusion, and care only for the Slavery question. They are eager to encounter the Pierce, Douglas and Stringfellow party on the clean issue of the Extension of Slavery, letting the Pope and the Irish alone for the present. They believe that the disposition among our politicians to truckle to the Cathelic and foreign vote has been effectually subdued.

If the Republican party could now be got fairly into the field, with judicious management I begin to think that the Know-Nothings might after all be beaten. They would make a strong fight per haps, but under our new plurality law it would not be necessary for the Republican party to obtain so many votes as were required for success last year. It would start with a capital of 20,000 Know Something votes, of about the same number of Whig votes, and might rely upon a large body of Democrats under Gov. Boutwell, who is ready to lend his aid to any reasonable move neut against the Pro-Slavery Administration at Washington. The only difficulty in the way is created by some of

our Whig leaders, who cannot reconcile themselves to acting with men whom they have bitherto opposed, and who even (some of them at least) are famous enough to believe that the State can be carried on a straight-out Whig platform, under the Whig name, and with purely Whig candidates. To one who really knows anything of the popular feeling of Massachusetts this last notion is a madness of which even Mellen himself is scarcely capable A separate movement on the part of the old Whig leaders this Fail would result in the over-whelming triumph of the Know-Nothings. There are 40,000 men in Massachusetts who are ready to vote against the Know-Nothings, with a new and clean Anti-Slavery party, letting by gones he by-gones, but who would rally around even Gardner himself to put down an attempt to revive the Whig party. I regret that this feeling exists, but it does exist, and must be taken into account in any speculations on Massachusetts politics. A mere Whig movement, no matter on what platform or with what pretenses, could not get more than 20,000 votes.

The Know-Nothing Council, you will see by the

papers, appointed a Committee of twenty-six perons to confer with the Committees of other parties. A majority of the twenty-six are in favor of Who they will find to confer with on the part of the Whigs is uncertain. There no Whig State Committee, unless that 1854 be considered as holding over. Most of its members, however, ratted with Gardner into the Know-Nothing lodges. But I suppose that a State Convention will be extemporized for the occasion. The Know-Somethings, I presume, have a Committee, or will appoint one for the purpose. The Republican party which was found at Worcester last year appointed a State Committee composed of Free-Soliers, Whigs and Democrats. That Committee is still extant its year not having excited. It will nothably be very willing to confer pired. It will probably be very willing to confer with the Know-Nothing Committee. Its Chairman and Secretary are or were Charles G. Davis of Plymouth and Robert Carter of Cambridge. Then there is the old Free Democratic Committee of 1353, which somerow has contribed to prolong its existence, for what purpose I do not clearly

enderstand. Its officers are Francis W. Bird of Walpole, and James M. Stone of Charlestown.

So you see we have no lack of materials for a conference. The result of a conference I think, will be that the other Committees will politely inlimate to the Know-Nothing Committee that they are ready to swallow the Anti-Slavery part of the Know-Nothing creed, but cannot agree to its bigof v and narrowness in the matter of Catholics and foreigners. There will it is probable be a disagreement on this point. The question then is-will the Know Something, Free Democratic, Rewill the Know Something, Free Pendorate, Republican, and Whig Committees, after having disagreed with the Know-Nothing Committee, agree with each other on the Slavery question! If they do, and will unite in an Address to the people calling a Fusion Convention, a Republican party can be formed that will carry Massachusetts. The three first named Committees I am sure will agree rmong themselves, and if they do not with the Whig Committee I fear it will not be their fault. There is a disposition among the former Free-Soilers to yield a great deal for the sake of obtaining a party clearly and unequivocally opposed to the extension of Slavery. They will not therefore, I am confident, justs on anything ultra or im-

A Republican party, well inaugurated, would con mand the support of a large majority of our most influential newspapers. There is no reason why The Boston Adas, Journal and Telegraph, The Horcester Spy and Palladium, The Lowell Courier, The New-Bedford Mercury and Standard, and The Springfield Republican should not support the same candidates at the next election. If they do, the ticket they support will be elected. OLIVER.

THE HINDOOS ROUTED.

ondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

PIERMONT, Rockland County, Aug. 7, 1855. At the special town election for Supervisor, held in his town to-day, the Hindeos were defeated, and Abraham P. Stej bens, Anti K. K., was elected by 74 asjority. This result offerds a striking contrast to the elections of April, when Lawrence, the Hindoo candidate, was elected by a majority of 300. Lawrence having conscientious scruples as to the consti-tutionality of the Prohibitory Law resigned, and the election of to-day was to fill his place. Having once been Justice of the Frace his opinion on the law frightened our Temperance men, among whom our Assemplyman of last Session, Mr. Ferdon, protends to rank himself, although during the election of to-day he did not even make his appearance at the polis, not withstanding he was aware of the importance of electing a Malice Law Supervisor. But like the cest of the large and the feel of the large and the feel of the large ing a Malice Law Supervisor. But like the rest of the conglisher family, having enjoyed his brief exaliation, he now sneaks out of sight, and thinks proper to longer the placers he made when nominated by the Temperance Convention last Fall.

Amentees,

RUM AND ITS DOINGS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune,

Irnaca, Tompkins County, N. Y. We have just had in the Town of Ludlowville, a less miles from this place, an argument of the opponents of the Prohibitory Law.

The Carson League agent put out his horse in apparently sound health a few nights ago, having spent parently sound health a few nights ago, having spens the day in his appointed duties. The friend with whom he was staying returned shortly after, and put-ting out his borse in his bars, saw the horse of the agent sick, and informed Mr. Howard that his horse war dying. The horse died in a short time. The stomach was taken out and brought to this place, and examined by an individual who from childhood has been conversant with chemistry. The result was the been conversant with chemistry. The result was the detection of large quantities of the oil of vitriel. The tree is known by its fruits.

MDLLE. RACHEL.

We have received from Mesers. Darcie & Corbyn, publishers to the Rachel Troupe, a small volume, contain ing a panegyric of the great French actrees. The mate ria's for it have been furnished by her brother, and ed sted by her friend; and extracts from various European journals are appended to set forth the brilliant success of Rachel, and the opinions of various critics

adone d to atter the legitimacy of that snowes. This paregyric, or biography as it is called, is of course published with the very natural purpose of end-ting sympathy in favor of Molle. Rachel and removing any prejudices which may have been supposed to prevail against her in the American mind-Monsieur Felix, the brother, M. Darcy, the friend, and Mdile. Rachel herself, may, bowever, rest assured that no panegyric was needed to manufacture admiration, no explanation to kill off prejudice, in reference to one whose fame is so universally established as he s. and whose billiant genius as an artist is as well known as her striking defects as a woman. In criticlairg her in the first capacity we should have never touched upon the second, which to the artistic critic should be sacred ground, had not this biography

ballenged such discussion. Meantime, we may o serve that it is a mistake to imagine that either what European critics have thought or Rachel's genius or her friends think of her character can affect American critics in the appreciation of the one or guide the American public in their judgment

When Mdile. Rachel sets foot on our shores it will be time enough to express an opinion on her character; when she makes her debut an our stage it will be time enough to express an opinion on heracting. Until then all precenceived opinious should be kept still to give a fair trial to independence of mind and to Matte. Rachel.

The feature which will, it strikes us, appeal most strengly to American sympathy is that which has covered in the "great American tragedian" so many defects-her noble struggles when a poor, unaided child of the people, and her rise through all the difficuities which poverty imposes, by her own industry and genius, to that shining steep of fame on which she

From what we have seen of Rachel in Europe our repression however was that her peculiar, and as we thought most wondrous genius for personating wicked, erazy or felon women of heathen times, appealed rather to the corrupted taste of rotten courts, to the bloated Feavings for excitement of a volustuous aristorney, and to the blace population of large cities, than to the healthy tone of the honest and virtuous masses of mankind.

The applause of kings and rone's is one thing; the admiration of the honest and virtuous is another. In Europe, in her theatrical tours, her acting always attracted-in London, Milan. Vienna Berlin, St. Petersburg, and the other seezes of her triumphs-the select and more corrupt few, not the mixed but more honest many. Here we fancy this position must be reversed, it Ruchel's success among the many sovreigns of America is to be as triumphant as before the few of European courts. For the first time is her career Rachet approaches the moment full of sole nnity, when great masses of freemen will prenounce a verdict on her genius. That moment she faces under the peculiar drawback of speaking in a tongue, foreign to many, perhaps to most. Her courage, a quality beloved among Americans, will insure her

What the verdict will be we cannot tell. But this we will venture to affirm, that though puffing and panegyrie, of which we are bound to say there has in this instance been scarcely any, may attract, no puffing or panegyric, however claborately written, can turn the scales in her favor, if her acting or manner should prove uncongenial to the popular American mind, and to slander or prejudice can acrest her triumphant success if she once seizes on the people's admiration.

Mdile. Rachel will be soon among us, and we have no doubt that, woman of genius as she is, she will prefer for once to hear the sincere expression of opin of a great people, as unbiased by prejudice or unaffected by panegyrie; and after for years having la-bored to win the applause of the select few in Europe, the must had it as a providential privilege that she is permitted to put her genius to a sharp but glorious est, by endeavoring, as did Jenny Lind, to build a home for her name in the hearts of the free men of week of America.

But meanwhile, though the little brochure before us is too much of a panegyric to be called a biography of Mdlle, Ruchel, let us nevertueless thank M. Darcy, the editor, and M. Raphael Felix, the brother, for its timely publication. No doubt many of the facts stated and criticisms extracted from journals are very usoful references, while the general, although very meager, statements about Rachel's progress from a poor girl in the streets up to that high pinancie of art and glory to which she has, after many ordnous and mesitations truggles, nobly attained, cannot but prove interesting

those who are not yet familiar with these facts.

The most attractive feature of the little volume is the fine portrait on steel on the front page, executed in Paris by the heliographic process, representing ka-chel in her great character of Pheire in the tragical and majestic attitude which she assumes in the second act. The portrait is admirable, both in perfection of likeness and of heliographical execution.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Audiversary Literary Festivals of Amberst College drew together a larger assemblage than is erdinary of the old graduates and friends of the Institution. The best speakers of the two lower classes of the College measured abilities before the public on Tuesday evening, in the usual Prize Rhetorical Exhibition. The rendering of the favorite authors of the speakers peaking were awarded to William O. Carr of Derry, N. H., and Manaing C. Wells of Louisville, Ky., of the Sonhomore class, and to Aired A. Edsworth of Buth, Me. and Jonhan B. F. Hobbs of Boson. Frizes offered to: the two best written essays by the justor class were awarded, the first to A. Harrington of New-York State, and the second to Walter Barton of Granby.

The Alumni met early on Wednesday morning for

The Alumni met early on Wealeseday morning for the usual business. There were rearly two handred present, which is about twice the number that gathered last year. The officers of last year were reslected—Professor Haven President, Professor Clark Scentary—save Dr. Nathan Aden of Worcester as a Vice President, in place of John Humphrey, deceased. Galusha A. Grow of Tennessee was selected to give the oution before the Alumni next year, with the Rev. Stewert Robinson of Balkimore as the substitute. The fitnessery of \$27. The objects above the fitnessery of \$27. The objects Tyler, was covered in man, beyond the president.

the freestry of \$27. The columny recess, and and fallifully and kindly written by Professor Tyler, was crowded in numbers and honors.

The deaths of twelve of the past gradualist of the Cellege have been recorded which the past year. The provises year there were but seven deaths. The following is a list for the less year: Rev. Joseph Kirkland Ware of the class of 1851. Hev. Repben Ticke of clars of 1857. W. W. Forsyth, class of 1851; Rev. Science F. Abbett, class of 1853; Rev. John Hampley, class of 1855; William Torrance, class of 1841; Daniel Kimball, class of 1851; Ending Bruner, class of 1843; Rev. Hemy Lobdell, M. D., class of 1853; John G. Ellery, class of 1850; Win. E. Gland, class of 1852. The rebyect of the Library and its improvement was resumed from last year, and a new colors was organized for the raising of funds, and the following gentlemen appointed a Board of Trusces: the Rev. R. S. Stors, Jr., the Rev. George C. Shebard, George F. Hemer, Charles Delan of Northam, thu, and Heavy Stories of Springfield. The library societies of the College sest in a paper setting forth the necessity for a new brilding for the accommodation of their meetings and their libraries, and proposing a plan for the ere-

Sense to Knowledge. He plead for a practical, living education, one which abound develop the mind, the heart and the body in symmetrical and beautiful proportion, which should make men and not eloquent bake, learned foots, nor dy-poptic dictionaries.

After dimer the church again filled at 2 o'clock with substantially the audience of the forenoon, to attend upon the a dress of the flow, J. P. Thompson of the dipper stantially the audience of the special properties. the upon the a dress of the Rev. J. P. Thompson of the New Yo k Talernovie. His address was a logical and somewhat also tuse are unsent to suctain, by sci-erce and philosophy, the correctness of the biblical account of the origin of the hamen race, or, in other

account of the erigin of the words, its unity and its complete descousion from the six gle pair of the Garden of Edon.

The order of arrangements of Wednesday's exercises was somewhat invaded by the withdrawal of the promised oration before the Phil Beta Kappa Society.

by Henry Ward Bercher.

The oration of Ralph Walds Emerson before the association of the Social Union was delivered on Wednesday evening, followed by a concert by Dod-

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.

A correspondent in Philadelphia, in a letter dated August 9, says:

"The Grand-Jury found true bil's yesterday against Passmere Williamson and the five colored men for riot and assault and bettery; also, against William Still, another colored man and clerk in the Auti-Slavery Office, Mr. Still, on hearing of his indictment, went forward voluntarily and entered bonds for his appearance. J. M. McKim, Secretary of the Penrsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, became his sc-

"The case came on to-day for trial; but the defendan's not having been able on so short a notice to prepere their testimony, asked for a continuance, which after a good deal of resistance on the part of the counsel for Mr. Wheeler, was gratted. The case is post-

LETTER OF SYMPACHY TO PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855. The original copy of the following letter of sympathy to Pas-mere Williamson, from the Society of Progressive Friends in Chester County, was pisce i in his hands in the Moyamensing Prison, to-day. The eigners are persons of intelligence and high moral standing, and they represent a numerous and influential religious body, which seeks to follow the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth by exceeding its sympathy to those who are persecuted for righteousness sake, and cast into prison for their fidelity to truth and their devotion to liberty:

to truth and their devotion to liberty:

"The Monthly Meeting of the Holigious Society of Progressive Friends, meeting at Longwood, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Eighth Month, 7th, 1-55, to Passione Williamson, now incarcerated in juil by Judge Kane of the Sapreme Court of the United States, for alleged contempt of Court:

"Draw Futests: We feel it a duty owing to our sense of justice, and as a testimony in favor of Liberty, Honesty and Truth, to address thee words of sympathy and consolation in thy present position. Knowing how stealthily the spirit of Slavery advances wherever opportunity offers, and having witnessed Low nen in office have in past times pandered to the Slave Power, hoping thereby to mount to wealth and influence, we are not surprised to hear of this present stretch of the assumed power of the law, by one of its highest officers. officers.

"We believe, inarmuch as the woman Jane John-son and her two children were free in every respect before God and man that thou cannot be said to have any time possession of their bodies, and therefore y response to the writed habess corpus was true thy response to the writ of habess corpus was true. We believe the others of justice are placed in power to carry out the spart as well as the latter of the last, and insertuch as we conceive Judge Kane has reglected the epilit of the law cut taken opportunity to bring a buth-loving citizer into confinement by an arbitrary and uncalled for interpretation of the law, we desire to express our abhorrence of the act, and to assure thee that thy conduct meets our warmest apprehation. Hoping that no immediate apparent adassure thee that the constact meets our warmers apparent ad-probation. Hoping that no immediate apparent ad-vantage will make there to waver in the count, for we feel assured that the rentiment of justice exicting in the community will assiain the said give a lesson worthy of remembrance to those in high places who forget their duty to God by neglecting their duty to nan, we subscribe ourselves affectionately on behalf of the needing, thy friends and the friends of the taman race.

CALEB JACKSON,
JOSEPH A. BUDDALE,
18AAC MENDENHALL,
THUMAS GARRETT,
WILLIAM BARNARD,
ROBERT LAMBORN,
THOMAS CURTIS,

MARY ANN JACKSON,
RUTH DUGDALE,
BUTH DU

A VISIT TO PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

On last Friday, in company with a few friends, we paid a visit to Mr. Williamson is his cell at Moyamonsing. He occupied a cell on the second floor, in the felon's prison, or rather in the apartment in which are tlaced untried felons. The story of The Norristona Watchman that his cell had been handsomely excepted and fur ished is altogetler false. he has no furniture except a bed, washatand, and a small writing-stand. on the corpet consists of a single strip about four fee the antice of the spirits: whatever discusses he be afflicted with, we feel confident he will never an afection of the versebre. Mr. W. is made of true marter spirit, and though Judge Kane marder him by inches, we will not believe be can ever make him yield to his unjust demands. There is a taken energy written upon the countercame of Mr. W. which evinces a noble consciousness of duty performed, and a mi d though unyielding determination to stand

the right.
The brave heart of P. Williamson, though it can be made to bleed for the wrongs of the oppressed, will rever quait before the oppressor. The tortures of the is quisition could not make him deliver up a stave to

is quisition coulo not make him deliver up a stave to its master, if that master had the power to recasslave him. Judge Kane has a hopeless task, and we tancy the mild tace of Williamson will trouble him in his skep and hawit him in his skep and hawit him in his skep and hawit him in his discount of the himself on the rack of public opinion.

Even the slavelaiders—the more noble specimens of their—cry shame upon the outrage. They say Wheeler recklessly threw away his property by bringing in to a Free State and be is not deserving of pity if he should lose it. Mr. Williamson has been visited by a familiar himself a slaveholder, who severely deshould lose it. M. Williamson has been visited by a Carollaien himself a slaveholder, who severely de-nomiced the course of Judge Kene. Mr. W. for the last week has had the privilege of

welking in the condor, taough the associations are not very pleasa it in the large hall. Onths and rude treat-ment of rude men to ruder women are not very pleas ing to a refined mind.

Mr. W. manifested no bitterness even for Judge

Mr. W. manifested no bitterness even for Judge Kate, but calmy swaits the lengthy throb of public sentiment. The false impressions which were at first nace in reference to Mr. W. are being rapidly replaced by the strong undercurrent of truth—a current which will soon swed into a flood, and if Kame is tardy in doing justice will sweep him from his seat and drown him in its depths.

Noble men and women of Pennsylvania, it is for you to say how long an impocent man shall be imprisoned for a righteous act—under a prefense, too, which could imprison any one of you. If we will allow such acts of inchellal especies in go unrebuked, our language his "Fellow dayes, our chains are cost; the manacles are upon our wisets, the gives upon our markes." [Normatown (Pa.) Olive Branch, Aug. 7. A correspondent of The N. Y. Times, writing from

Paris under date of July 25, says that "the waters of Bairritz are said to have a most wonderful effect, especially emong the ladies, having in many instances produced a consequent augmentation of family, even when the husbands have not been able

DANGERS OF THE DETECTION.

DANGERS OF THE DETECTION.

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DANGERS OF THE DETECTION OF SOME WEEKS PART A diving bell has been successfully outpleyed in facilitating the operations for widering the oraw at the New-Bodford and Fairhaven bridge. The usual period of time which persons can remain in the oray belong the bodford of the which persons the tumeration, we bediving be I with safety during its immersion, we be-lieve is about 45 minutes. On Saturday last two men who had improductly remained in the bell about an hour gave the signal to be hoisted up immediately, and although this was specifly performed, one of them had fointed before emerging into the open air: College sent in a paper setting forth the necessity for a new building for the accommodation of their meetings and their inbraries, and proposing a plan for the erection of one at the cost of some \$8,000 or \$10,000 to be used jointly by them said by the Alamni. They set for h that they had pledged among themselves seme \$1,500 toward the cost, and their desire that the Alamni should join in the offort to seeme the building. The Alamni took no definite action on the subject, being called by the course of time to the public exercises of the occasion, whereof the address by the Roy.

F. D. Hustington did not fail to prove worthy of his Mr. Huntington did not fail to prove worthy of his heaters or himself, in the application of Common. KANSAS.

RESIGNATION OF THE FREE STATE MEMBER -ANOTHER VETO FROM GOV. REEDER.

Mr. Heuston, the only member of the Kansas Legi-inture who was favorable to its becoming a Free State, has resigned his sest. His letter of resignation recepitalnies the illegal acts of the Legislature, with which our readers are familiar, and closes as The introduction of these illegal elemen's into the Legislative Assembly was sufficient of itself to viliate its doing and render rull and void all its subsequent reis; still, in the circums an es. I was disposed to befollows:

reds; seid, in the circums an es, I was disposed to believe that the people would submit to their enactments but his act, so mannesty literal, was specify followed by another, which removed the Legislature from the constitutional place of holding its session, and also created an additional temporary seat of Government for the Territory. This act also obviously cost averes the express provisions of the organic law. Believing as I d d that it a fair expression of opinion could be lead in Karsas, it would appear that quite a large majority of the legal voters were decidedly officer to the present Legislature; and seeing laws passed which positively contravene the express provisions of the Constitution which I had sworn to support the me to think of resigning my seat and probably caused your Excellency to interfere your official authority to arrest legislative action. This barrier, which your position as Governor of the Territory demanded, and which the people had a right to expect, placed the and which the people had a right to expect, placed the Legislature in a new and embarra sing position, one in which I had neither incilination nor instructions to act.

which I had neither inclination nor instructions to act. These facts, together with the additional one of bearing representatives declare positively that some of the members of the House were not now and never had been residents of the Territory, but are living in the Sate of Missouri, caused me, mertinol and disguesed at the assumption of my countrymen, to retire from a position which I could no longer retain with enecit or bonor to myself, or justice to my constituents. They have led me to piace but little faith in the plant of "iterritorial sovereignty," when placed in the plant of Missouri's over-shadowing tree.

Against the members of the Legalature I have no personal reciting but on the conflary, while I cannot but feel that their position is interly subversive of the dealert lights of American citizens, to sard them I entertain no feelings but those of kindness. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

which is most respectfully submitted.

In harm, yours, &c.,
SAMUEL D. HOWSTON.

Showner Mission, July 12, 1858.

Governor Reeder hat sent to the bogus Legislature another yeto message in which he declines to give his signature to any law which they may enact waile sitting at the Shawner Mission.

We give his Message at length, as the best argument we have yet seen upon the subject.

GOVERNOR RELDER'S SECOND VETO MESSAGE.

To the Home of Representatives of the Territory

To the Home of Representatives of the Territory of Kanacs:
I return to your House in which they originaled, the bill entitled "An act to prevent the sale of atoxicating figuous, and games of chance, within one unit of the Shawner Manual Labor School in the Territory of Kanacs," and the bill entitled "An Act to establish a ferry at the town of Atchison in Kanaca Territory," without my gouroval. nt my approval.

nection of them; and my reasons for disapproval have ten coublies anticipated by you, as necessarily re-dring from the opinious expressed in my message of

the 6th instant.

The question is of the powers of the Legislature, and whe her the Legislature is now in session at a place which can be recognized as a seat of Government where the business of legislation can be legally regitimately carried on.

The creation of a stat of Government, in any case, the creation of a stat of Government, in any case,

by competent authority, carries with it a necessary and unavoidable Laplication, from the meaning and force of the term, that the laws which are to be passed for the Government of the State or Territory, shall be then cancred; and therefore makes it the clear daty of the Legislature to perform their functions at that place. It can have no other object or purpose; and we can-not for a moment suppose that the authority which creates a seal of Government, contemplated that all the acts and powers of Government might be perform ed and exercised as well at any other place. It clearly means that the encement of laws, which is the high-est and most important function of governmental powers, should be exercised at that place, and no

other.

This proposition is so plain that it will probably not be controverfed; and the correctness seems to be admitted by the Legislative Assembly, in the fact of the passage by them of an act constituting this the Seat of Government, before they would remove here from the place at which they were convened. Were the act vanid and within the power of the Territorial Legislature, the question could not arise. To its validity, however, I cannot give my assert, and I propose now to state my reasons for that opinion.

The whole Territorial Government is brought into expressed by the act of Congress passed May 31, 1854, and to it we must look for the final and extent of the

red to it we must look for the limit and extent of the existative, Judicial and Executive powers. The end ection provides, "that the Legislative power and ac-Legislative, ductors and the Legislative power and au-cection provides, "that the Legislative power and au-"thority of said Terrotory shall be vested in the Gov-"error are Legislative Assembly," and then proceeds to declare how the Assembly shall be constituted, and the first Assembly elected; and at the close we find the following language: "the persons thus elected the following language: "the persons thus elected the first Assembly
the following language: "the persons thus elected
shall meet at such place and at such day as the Governor shall appoint, but thereafter, the time, place
and manner of holoing and connecting all elections
the results and apportioning the representation in and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the p cyle, and apportioning the representation in the several Counties or Districts to the Council and House of Representatives according to the mumber of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular

ers or s of the Legislative Assembly. It will be observed here, that although Congress was to the Legislature the power to determine the me when the Assembly shall thereafter meet, they not confer the power to fix the place. We will e en further exemination the reason for this, and that Congress chose to retain and exercise this power

Conselves.

By the 24th section it is provided, "that the legis laive power of said Territory shall extend to all tightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions

of this set."

By the 31st section it is provided "that the seat of Government of said Territory is acreby located temperarily at Fort Leavenworth," and further provision then made for the occupation of buildings not needed military purposes.

By the appropriation bill passed Aug. 5, 1855, Sec.

for mining purposes.

By the appropriation bill passed Aug. 5, 1855, Sec. C., Congress anacted "that in the event that the Sec"retary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnish a sufficient "portlen of the military service to furnish a sufficient "portlen of the military building at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the Territorial Government of Kansas, "the sum of \$25,000 shall be, and in that contingency, is hereby appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the Legislarue of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of said Territory."

It is worthy of note here, although not precisely a legislargument upon the construction of these acts, that within a few days before the passage of the last recited act, Congress refused to make this appropriation, coursed with a clause repealing the section, which fixed the temporary sent of government at Fort Leavenworth. It is enough however, to know that they did not repeal it. The appropriation was made, leaving that section in full for it.

On the 3d of March, 1855, Congress made a further appropriation of \$25,000 for public buildings, with the

On the 30 of \$25,000 for public buildings, with the provise "that said money, or any part thereof, or any portion of the money herotofore appropriated for this partoes, shall not be expended until the Legis" laters of said Territory shall have fixed by law the

"lature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government."

This has cracument conclusively establishes two points. First, that the Legislature have the power to fix a permanent seat of government as contradisting side of the attempt of the appropriation is to be expended at the imperary seat of povernment, which Congress persis ed in Keeping at Fort Leavenworth.

Thus stood the legislature of Congress. When the Legislative assembly was conversed the Executive was vested with power to designate the place where they should first meet. Congress had themselves fixed a temporary seat of government at which the Legislature could meet, in case a second Legislature should enter the property of the permanent was fixed; and the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of government was fixed; and the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of government was fixed; and the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of government was fixed; and the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of government, where the appropriations were to be expended.

This latter power they may at any time exercise, but the two powers they closely cannot, unless they have power to repeal and override an act of Congress.

The only authority under which the Legislative As-

The only authority under which the Legislative Aasembly ere now sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor sembly ere now sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, is an act of their own, passed on the 6th inst., at the place where they were convened by the Executive, entitled "An act to remove the seat of government, temperarily, to the Shawnee Manual Labor "School, in the Terri ory of Kansas."

School, in the Terri ory of Kansas."

At the place where they were first convened, the

At the piece where they were first convened, the Legislature could readon bedly have fixed the "perma"nent" seat of revernment, where the appropriations could be expended, and have adjourned at once to such place; or, it they chose to delay acting on that measure, they could in the meantime have adjourned

to the temperary seat of government which Congress had established, but it is impossible for me to perceive how they can establish a tou porary seat of government at a different place from last at which Congress has said it shall be, without such a direct conflict as to render the Legislative act intent void.

We find in the organic act many instances of legislation which are intended only to be provisioned, and intended to last only until the subjects to which they relate shall pass into the hands of the Legislature—such as the qualifications of electors; times applaces of Courts, defining of districts, appointment of officers, ac. But in each of these cases the power to change the provisions of the organic act is especially given, while in regard to the temperary seat of government it is not given.

It deed, in view of the fact that Congress has not he ringed this in the provisional legislation, that in speaking of the day and place for all meetings of the Logislight in other the first, they give power to the Legislarure to fix the day, but not the place: that the only power given to the Legislarure in reference to the seat of government is the power to fix the permanent place where the appropriation shall be expended, and the result for of legislation to matters consistent with the organic act; all concur to prove that the act of the Carricolar Legislature creating a seat of government regatic act: all concur to prove that the act of the Territorial Legislature creating a seat of government is mantherized are void.

Did the Legislature possess general powers, not transmeled as they are by the restrictions of consist-

transseled as they are by the restrictions of consist-crey with the organic act, their power to change the seat of government at pleasure could not be doubted; as it is, if they can contravene the Sist section, I can see no reason why they may not equally as well pass laws in conflict with every other provision which the bill contains.

It seems then to be plain that the Legislature is now in reason so far as the place is concerned, in contra-

It seems then to be plain that the Legislature is now in ression so far as the place is concerned, in contravention of the Act of Congress; and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that may be enacted; and if my reasons are not sate factory to the Legislative Assembly, it follows that we must not inexpendently of each other. The necessary embarrassment consequent upon this difference of opidion between the Legislative Assembly and the Executive, will be of so grave a character and so certable to avoid, if possible, that I have most carractly reminized the ground of my opinions, and sought for all the arguments against them with diligent care and willing ness to be convinced; but I am constrained to say that reflection and examination only relieve to rivet upon my minu more and more strongly the remy left in these opinions, and our Territory shall drive no fruits from the meeting of the present Legislative Assembly, I shall at least have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the Assembly to the point before they removed, and that the responsibility rests not on the Executive.

A. H. REEDER, Covernor, &c.

PULLING THE WRONG BELL.

A fine western steamer of the largest class was plow-A fine western steamer of the largest class was plow-ing her way down stream with a "full head" on. The time was early morning; the sun had not yet cooled his fiery beams in the murky waters of the Missi suppi; few of the passengers were astir, and the boat, quiet and still, agve the regular scream from her irou throat, was making fine headway. Suddenly the engineer's bell rang out a funious and alarming summons, which being translated into the vernacular, meant "Slow her!" The men at the steam obeyed the mandate, and with his hand upon the lever awaited anxiously the next cell.

It seen came, and londer yet, "Stop her!"
"Some trouble sload," thought the engineer; but hardly had the idea parced through his mind, when the busy bell egain pealed forth—
"Back her!"

"Back her"
Steam was let on in an instant, and seizing the lower
the man examereed working the engine by hand; but
the wheel had not yet completed the first retrograde
revelution, when a louder tintinabulation tinkled out

Slow her! Back her Go ahend!

Having obeyed the command, and supposing all war-right at last, the man quirted his post for a moment and stepped out upon the guards to see what the frouble had been, when suddenly the ever-busy bell ngain was beard; "Slow her!" Before be could put his hards upon the serow, the

ell again ordered:
"Stop her!" immediately after, "Back her!" and "Go shead!"
Instead of going shead, the engineer scratched his own, and then applying his mouth to the speaking-tube, address d the pilot thus—but stop, let us turn for a moment to the pilot, and see what was going on

This gentleman had been but a few minutes at his This gentleman had been but a few minutes at his peer, and was not fairly awake when the bell commenced its mysterious operations; but sleepy as he was, the queer anties of the boat, and the strange language of the stemp-pipe, excited his attention, and he had arrived at the conclusion that something was wrong, at the same moment that identical idea had forced itself upon the engineer; so applying his mouth at the end of the tube, the following remarks went upond down significant could.

"What in thunder are you about up there?"

"What in thunder are you about down there?"

"What in thunder are you about down there?"

"What in thunder are you about down there?"

Having, like two vessels about commencing an engagement, fired their shots across their bows, the wain went immediately into action as follows:

Pilot—Who told you to "stop her" and "back

Engineer-You did. What did you ring the bell for Pilot-You must be a nice fellow to trust, Mr. Reitles, to get drunk before sunrise. Call you

ate and turn in. Engineer-Drunk! drunk yourself. I haven't had Engineer—Prunk! drunk yourself. I haven't had erop; and you're just lying drunk, that's what it is. Filot—Look here, "old Kattles," hold on a bit and il be down on you like a thousand of brick. Engineer—Don't trouble yourself to come down. The be up to you in two shakes, and then we'll see those drunk and who is not.

Now this backing and filling had excited the attence of the second company of the property of

Now this backing and filling had excited the attention of office re and crew, and as the pilot and engineer having obtained relief, met halfway down on the "boilerdeck, captain and elerk, mate and stoward, barketper and champermid, all hastened to the post for the relief was entered into.

While all this was entered into.

While all this was in progress neither boat nor bell had been touched, but the same singular succession of orders was going or, and the two assistants, above and below, were meditating a little affair of their own when that of the principals had been settled.

The mystery was apparently past solution, but the captain bethought him of a possible cause, and stepping to a state-room in the "social ball," kicked the door open, and there stood a lanky young Tennesseean

ping to a state-room in the "social hall," kicked the door open, and there stood a lanky young Tennesseean who had embarked at Memphis the previous night, very scrively jerking at a cord that ran through his room in the further corner.

Sezing him by the collar, the captain demanded, "What are you about?"

"About?" answered the Tennesseean, "why, don't you see I'm ringing for my boots?"

MURDER NEAR ROSENBALE, N. Y.— The Ellenville Journal says, on Thursday high of last week, at about 12 o clock, a murder was committed at a place called Hickory Bush, about two miles from the village The circumstances, so far as we have been able to

The circumstances, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows:
Edward Doogherty, Daniel Mullen and several other Irishmen had assembled and spent the most of the evening together at the house of Mullen's sisters. They had included quite freely in the use of liquor, and set out for Resendale about 10 o'clock, in a state of intexication. On reaching a small bridge that lay is their way honeward, when the periles were about to separate, they stopped, and a protracted conversation ensued.

to separate, they stopped, and a protracted conversation ensued.

A distinctly is said to have arisen between Mullen
and Dougherty, and to conclude the altercation Mullen
struck Dougherty a violent blow and threw him backward from the bridge down the abyse below, amid
rocks and projecting timbers, a distance of more than
thirty fact. On being approached immediately afterword life was found to be extinct, and his had and
other parts of his body herribly murilated by the fail.

The decessed was a single man about 21 years of
age, and had been for several months previous at work
in the stone quarry of Mr. Anthony Grimes.

An inquest was held on Seturday last before James
A. Centant, Esq., when the Jury frond the evidence
given by three young men, who were present at the

A. Centant, Last, which the only were present at the given by three young men, who were present at the murder of the deceased, that Dougherty came to his death by violence at the hands of Daniel Mallen. Since then a warrant has been issued against Mailen, but he has not been seen or heard of since about 4 o'clock of the morning after the murder, when he was walking scuthward several miles below Ellenville.

which seathward several miles below Ellenville.

Mrs. Rosisson at Sixe-Sixe.—We learned yesterday through an officer connected with the Prison that Mrs. Robinson, since her imprisonment there, has behaved well, and with the exception of a few cocentricities exhibited on her first arrival, she has complied with the rules of the Prison, and has carried the good will of the worthy matron. She is someomat annoyed, however, by visitors at the Prison, who manifest great curiosity to see her, and she endearons to hide her face from observation. She is engaged with a sawing-machine, is industrious, and doe her task well.

[Troy Times.